

DESCRIPTIONS OF HITHERTO UNRECORDED AUSTRALIAN PLANTS, WITH ADDITIONAL PHYTO-GEOGRAPHIC NOTES.

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BORONIA ADAMSIANA.

Vestiture extensive, consisting of copious soft partly spreading hairlets; leaves small, trifoliolate, sessile; leaflets devoid of stalklets, from ovate to lanceolar-elliptic, flat; flowers axillary, solitary, on very short and thin pedicels; sepals nearly as long as the petals, much invested with hairlets, broad-linear towards the base, gradually narrowed upwards, acute at end; petals contiguous at the margin before expansion, pale-red, outside much beset with soft hairlets; filaments bearing hairlets rather scantily, suddenly pointed at the apex; anthers pale, cordate, minutely apiculate; style thin, very short; stigma minute; ovaries glabrous.

In the eastern interior of West Australia, at Mangowine, with *Cyanostegia Turczaninowii*; Miss A. Adams.

Height of plant unknown. Leaves copious. Leaflets soft, $\frac{1}{4}$ - $\frac{1}{2}$ inch long. Petals measuring hardly more than $\frac{1}{6}$ inch in length. Fruit as yet not obtained. This probably rare species stands in nearest relationship to *B. ternata*, but in that plant the indument is very short, the leaflets are smaller, the sepals are broader and conspicuously shorter, while the petals are less pointed and on the inner side less glabrous; the fruits of the two may also be different. *B. ternata*, which was not refound since Capt. Roe gathered it more than half a century ago, has recently been obtained near Yilgarn by Messrs. H. S. King and De Courcy Lefroy, during surveys under order of the Hon. John Forrest. Thus now to Endlicher's description, given in 1839, may be added: Anthers

ovate- or cordate-roundish, pale ; style extremely short and thin ; stigma minute.

Various other congeners have recently been got from new localities—thus :—

Boronia Barkeriana, Jervis Bay (Baeuerlen) ; Shoalhaven (Rev. R. Collie) ; Govett's-Leap (Rev. Dr. Woolls).

B. algida, Clyde (Baeuerlen).

B. microphylla, Mudgee (Rev. Dr. Woolls).

B. Edwardsii, Kangaroo-Island (Tepper) ; sepals ovate-lanceolar, much shorter than the petals ; filaments slightly rough, thickened upwards ; stigma yellow, almost sessile ; ovaries bearing a very thin vestiture.

B. falcifolia, Richmond-River (Chandler).

B. serrulata, Wagga-Wagga (Rev. R. Thom).

B. crenulata, Sharks-Bay (Maitl. Brown).

B. ledifolia, Clyde (Baeuerlen), the variety *triphylla* ; Culgoa (Hickey), a var. with somewhat denticulated leaflets ; Cobar (H. Andrae).

B. heterophylla, Western Mt. Lindsay (Webb) ; flowers fragrant.

The *B. pteropoda* and *B. lepidota*, described from W.A. specimens by Turczaninow in "Bulletin de la Société impériale des Naturalistes de Moscou," 1863, pp. 595-596 have not yet been identified.

PORTULACA CYCLOPHYLLA.

Glabrous ; leaves small, opposite, short-stalked, orbicular, occasionally verging into a somewhat ovate form ; flowers comparatively large ; sepals almost ovate, hardly as long as the pedicel, twice or thrice as long as the four hypocalycine elliptic- or spatular-cuneate bracts ; petals five or six, bright-yellow, ovate-elliptical, doubly as long as the calyx ; stamens numerous, disconnected, the longest of these reaching to the middle of the petals ; anthers almost ellipsoid, but somewhat truncated or slightly bilobed ; pollen-grains spherical, smooth, rupturing ; styles connate to near

the stigmas and much longer than these, exceeding most of the stamens ; fruit capsular, rather small, depressed-globular, dehiscent above the middle ; seeds about twelve, nearly lenticular, outside smooth.

At Beringarra in subtropic Western Australia ; W. E. Mossingham.

Stems only a few inches long, as well as the branches slightly reddish, not angular. Root probably annual. Well developed leaves measuring $\frac{1}{4}$ - $\frac{1}{2}$ inch, all flat. Sepals yellowish towards the margin. Petals about half an inch long, rounded-blunt. Filaments and stigmas intensely yellow. Anthers sulphur-coloured. Diameter of fruit hardly $\frac{1}{4}$ inch ; operculum slightly pyramidal. Seeds measuring about $\frac{1}{20}$ inch.

The aborigines of the locality call this plant "Combarra," they doubtless using it for food. It is quite showy. To some extent this species combines the leaves of *P. bicolor* with the flowers of *P. oleracea*, though the coalition of the styles renders this congener at once very distinct. From *P. Armitii* by the colour and disconnectedness of the petals, multitude of stamens and shortness of the operculum it is rendered quite distinct. The dissimilarity of *P. quadrifida* is still greater.

Gunnia Drummondi has recently been sent from the vicinity of Mt. Moore by Mr. Edwin Merrall ; it seems however only a form of the original *G. septifraga* ; the latter was gathered in 1889 by Mrs. Irvine near the Barrier-Range. *Mollugo stricta* was found by Madame A. Dietrich on the Pioneer-River. *M. cerviana* occurs on the Gascoyne-River (Bunbury), Upper Darling-River (Edw. Ramsay), on the Finke-River (Rev. H. Kempe). It is fruiting occasionally at the height of only one inch. *Tetragonia expansa* extends to Esperance-Bay (Dempster). *Aizoon quadrifidum* has been gathered at Eucla by Mr. J. Oliver. *Sesuvium portulacastrum* is now also known from Trinity-Bay (Sayer), Macarthur-River (Lieut. Dittrich), Port Darwin (Holtze). *Trianthema decandra* and *T. pilosa* grow on the Finke-River (Rev. H. Kempe) and on the Gascoyne-River (Hon. J. Forrest). *T.*

rhynchocalyptra was brought from the Flinders-River by Mr. Landsborough, *T. cypseloides* from near the Gilbert-River by Mr. Th. Gulliver. *Macarthuria apetala* was gathered by Mr. Holtze on the Alligator-River, but there the plant is unusually tall and has shorter filaments. *M. Neo-Cambrica* was sent from the Endeavour-River by Mr. Persieh.

ACACIA MERRALLII.

Glabrous ; branchlets slightly pruinous ; phyllodia small, almost sessile, greyish-green, of firm consistence, orbicular-ovate and somewhat cuneate, inequilateral, prominently margined, all their venules faint, the apex rather lateral, sharp-pointed ; glandule inconspicuous, much supra-basal ; peduncles about as long as the phyllodia, solitary, axillary, bearing single headlets of flowers ; fruits small, much curved or quite twisted, very slender, somewhat contracted between the seeds, rather convex on both sides ; seeds ellipsoid, placed longitudinally, the areola on each side minute ; arillus bright-yellow, almost semi-ovate, of fully half the size of the seed and often broader.

Yilgarn, near Lake Brown ; Edwin Merrall.

The plant, so far as can be judged, while flowers are yet wanting, is distinguishable from *A. obliqua* already in broader and paler phyllodia, stronger peduncles, less curved fruits, more intensely coloured aril of comparatively larger size and of different position. In carpologic characteristics it comes rather near *A. ericifolia*.

Acacia alata, northward to the Greenough-River (Jones).

A. triptera, Darling-Downs (Lau) ; Cobar (Rev. J. M. Curran).

A. Peuce, Mueller-River near the Bluff, lat. 25° 45' (Alfred Henry).

A. lanigera, Kangaroo-Island (Tepper) ; it includes *A. venulosa* and *A. Whanii*. Bentham placed the fruit of *A. Oswaldi* with *A. lanigera*.

A. rupicola, Kangaroo-Island (Tepper).

A. conferta, Lake Elphinstone (Mrs. Dietrich).

A. stricta, Mt. Dromedary (Reader); Cambewarra (Baeuerlen); height up to 20 feet.

A. fasciculifera, Severn (Hartmann). Fruit of *A. macradenia*, described in the Flora Australiensis belongs to *A. fasciculifera*.

A. penninervis, the funicle extends sometimes unilaterally, sometimes bilaterally.

A. microbotrya, Stirling's Range (Maxwell).

A. pycnophylla is the genuine *A. crassiuscula* of Wendland, as already observed by Meissner.

A. subcoerulea, Cape Le Grand (Webb); Israelite-Bay (Miss Brooks).

A. vestita, Gulgong (Dr. Barnard); Delegate-River (Baeuerlen).

A. trineura, near Lake Hindmarsh (D'Alton); height to 20 feet.

A. subporosa, Cann-River (C. French).

A. ixiphylla, Dawson-River (Dr. Bancroft).

A. excelsa, Darling-Downs (Lau); Comet-River (O'Shanesy); also on the Flinders and Herbert-River.

A. binervata, Shoalhaven-R. (Baeuerlen).

A. aneura, Gascoyne-R. (Hon. J. Forrest).

A. auriculiformis, Port Darwin (Holtze); allied to *A. spirorbis* from New Caledonia; height to 40 feet.

A. pruinosa, Hawkesbury-R. (H. Deane).

A. decurrens, Grampians (C. Walter).

A. pubescens, Shoalhaven-R. (Baeuerlen); height to 20 feet; stem only a few inches thick; seeds opaque, black, oval, turgid, about $\frac{1}{4}$ inch long; arillus whitish, cymbiform, pointed, nearly half as long as the seed.

A. pentadenia, Shannon (F.v.M.).

A. obscura, Cape Arid and Gardiner-River (Maxwell); Serpentine-R. (F.v.M.); Drummond No. 167. It may be a variety of *A. strigosa*. Calyx also streaked. Leaflets often revolute at the margin; bracts linear, dilated at the summit and there pubescent.

Albizzia canescens, Mitchell-R., Carpentaria (E. Palmer).

A. pruinosa, Shoalhaven (Baeuerlen).

A. monilifera, Port Darwin (Holtze).

A. grandiflora, Mt. Caromba (Miss E. Thornton). Flowers scented, filaments white towards the base, otherwise crimson or pink.

A. Lebbeek, Thursday-Island, from three collectors.

This is an apt opportunity for pointing out, that the genus *Hausemannia*, established 1887 by Schumann in Engler's *Bot. Jahrbuecher*, p. 201, must be reduced to *Albizzia*. In first instance, from imperfect material, simply pinnate leaves were attributed to that genus by its author, who however has corrected this in a publication of 1889 (*Flora von Kaiser Wilhelm's Land*, p. 103), where the leaves are described as doubly pinnate. Not to destroy the dedication, the *H. glabra* should now be called *Albizzia Hausemanni*, the other species, viz., *H. mollis* and *H. brevipes* simply changing the generic name. In the same manner *Affonsea juglandifolia*, *A. comosa* and *A. bullata* become merely transferred to *Inga*. The various extent in plurality of pistils within the genus *Albizzia* has been demonstrated in 1888 in the 13th decade of the "Iconography of Australian Acacias and cognate Genera." If for the species of *Albizzia* bearing flowers with more than one pistil, a generic separation is to be maintained, then the name *Archidendron* would take precedence.

HYDROCOTYLE CORYNOPHORA.

Erect, annual, glabrous; stem and branches thinly filiform; basal leaves small, conspicuously stalked, from orbicular to rhomboid, slightly and bluntly lobed but only towards the summit; stem-leaves diminutive, linear, entire; stipules membranous, broadish, somewhat fringed; peduncles upwards gradually and conspicuously dilated; umbels very small; outer pedicels longer than the flowers; petals pale; anthers pale, almost oval; fruits broader than long; fruitlets on each side elevated by a semicircular

ridgelet, compressed towards the outer margin and there somewhat granular-rough.

Near the eastern sources of Swan River; Miss Alice Eaton.

Height of the whole plant from few to several inches. Root very thin, two to three inches long. Basal leaves few, of only $\frac{1}{4}$ - $\frac{1}{3}$ inch measurement, so far as seen on the only two specimens extant. Peduncles hollow, clubshaped-dilated, finally thickened to $\frac{1}{8}$ inch in diameter at the summit. Petals valvate before expansion. Fruit hardly $\frac{1}{10}$ inch broad.

In every instance, so far as the available material demonstrates, the hollow dilatation of the peduncles occurs; but I found no insects in them, though likely the cavity would be filled with sap while the plant is growing. This remarkable structure reminds of what is seen thus far in *Utricularia tubulata*. The aspect of the plant is that of a *Didiscus* in miniature; but on account of the presence of stipules and want of involucre it seems preferable to place this species in *Hydrocotyle*.

Some difficulty has arisen in the use of the name *Didiscus* for the genus, to which so long and so extensively it was applied. As regards etymology the designation *Trachymene* certainly applies best to *Didiscus albiflorus*, but it is not altogether inapplicable to the two other species, which Rudge at once included in *Trachymene*. As *Siebera* among *Compositæ* takes by one year precedence over *Siebera* in *Umbelliferae*, it seems best, to resort again to the older nomenclature by maintaining *Didiscus* for generic appellation. The following are as yet unrecorded localities for Australian *Umbelliferae*.

Hydrocotyle Javanica, Peel-River (Musson); Edgecombe-Bay (Birch).

H. pedicellosa, Tambourine-Mountains (Scortechini); Pee River (Museum); the leaves attain three inches in diameter.

H. geranifolia, Hawkesbury-River (Woolls).

H. callicarpa, Hume-River (Jepcott); height to six inches.

H. trachycarpa, Lachlan-River (Andrae).

Didiscus cyanopetalus, Upper Darling-River (Josephson); Mt. Moore (Merrall); occasionally fruiting at a height of only $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches.

D. eriocarpus, Lachlan-River (Andrae).

D. villosus, Cambridge-Gulf (Johnston); Port Darwin (Holtze), there with almost lobeless leaves.

D. pilosus, Clyde (Baeuerlen).

D. glaucifolius, Cooper's Creek (Flirl); Paroo (Mrs. Spencer).

D. glandulosus, King's Sound (Froggatt).

D. albiflorus, Lake Burrill (Baeuerlen).

Trachymene valida, Endeavour-River (Persieh).

T. linearis, Culgoa (Hickey); Shoalhaven (Baeuerlen).

T. Stephensoni, Manly Beach (Siegert).

Xanthosia dissecta, Clyde (Baeuerlen).

X. Atkinsoniana, Mt. Dromedary (Reader).

Actinotus Helianthi, Dubbo (Curran).

A. minor, Jervis-Bay (Baeuerlen).

A. Gibbonsi, Pulpulla (Josephson).

Eryngium rostratum, Culgoa (Hickey).

E. plantagineum, Georgina-River (Dittrich).

Apium leptophyllum, Hume-River (F.v.M.); Endeavour-River (Persieh).

Oreomyrrhis andicola, Upper Macquarie-River (Rev. J. M. Curran).

(To be continued.)